ELECTORAL FRAUDS.

Ex-Marshal Pitkin Gives an Account of His Deputies.

OVER FOUR THOUSAND APPOINTED.

Butler's Effort to Establish the Legality of the Packard Legislature.

WILLIAM B. CHANDLER'S POOR MEMORY

Mr. Dennis in Explanation of the Florida Count.

WHAT MINISTER NOYES DID AND PROMISED.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1878. The investigating committee met at eleven o'clock Mr. Potter presiding. Ex-Marshal J. R. G. Pitkin was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Springer upon the points developed in his previous testimony. He pointed out the different sections in the Revised Statutes under the authority of which he appointed at 120 preciacts during the election of 1876, and 3,500 deputies in the country parishes. In the city there were about six deputies to each polling place At polls where there bad been turbulence on former occasions he made the posse stronger than that. He receives a circular letter from the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Tatt, upon that subject, and was controlled entirely by the interpretation put upon the statute by him. The Attorney General said

upon the statute by him. The Attoracy General said the Marshal had the authority to use the power in his discretion, and he therefore used it.

By Mr. Morrison—Were key of the supervisors who were suppointed interfered with during the election? A. Yes, sir; I will state that in the case of East Feliciana parish it was a physical impossibility to get anybody to serve as deputy marshal; it took me three weeks to arrange that matter and get competent men to serve.

By Mr. Springer—The report of the Atterney General states that 840 special deputies were appointed in Leuisiana; is that correct? A. No, but may were the only ones wao received pay.

Q. What authority was given to the deputies in the rural districts? A. They were daily commissioned and sworn in as officers of the United States under the authority of the Tatt circular letter; as a rule they came to New Orleans to receive their appointment.

Q. Did they make reports of their actions in writing? A. No. sir; except in cases where there was

violence.

By Mr. Morrison—Do I understand you to say that there was actual violence at any of the polling piaces on the day of the election? A. Yes, sir; I mean to say that the city of New Orleans was extremely pacific however, and there was no disturbance of any kind there.

Q. Can you mention any polling piace where there was a disturbance? A. I can't recellect any new, but reports of that kind were made to me afterward by my deputies.

was a disturbance? A. I can't recollect any new, but reports of that kind were made to me afterward by my deputies.

The INTERVIEW WITH ANDRIBON.

The chairman theu questioned the witness in regard to what occurred is his office at the time Mr. Anderson was there, and the witness said that he did not recollect any such heated discussion with Anderson as Judge Campbell referred to in his testimony lives yesterday; if there was such a discussion it must have been in the anie room of his office, and did not reach him; ise did not fremember sending for Judge Campbell to take the verification of Anderson to his protest.

The witness stated that he had heard of threats being made by Anderson that he would kill him, and he had observed him in the outer hall on several occasions and was told by his friends that he was there for that purpose, and Mr. Casey, an imspector is the Custom House, a large, brawny mas and rather devoted to witness, came in and asked him if he should "mash?" Anderson, and the witness told him that it was not necessary, that he could take care of himself. General Butler then questioned the wisness at great length in reference to the Packard Legislature and the work of the McGeaga Cammission, but nothing of importance not alroady knows was elicited. General Butler then seked how his (Butler's) letter to him (the Butler-Pitkin letter), which was a private letter, got late to new-papers.

The Witness—I received three telegrams from the

Butier-Pitkin letter), which was a private letter, got into the newspapers.

The Witness—I received three telegrams from the New York Times before I received your letter asking me to send them the Butler letter as soon as I got it; I did not know what it meant until I received the letter, and then I conceived that under the circumstances I was at liberty to publish the letter after conferring with Mr. Packard about it, and the letter was then telegraphed to the New York Times.

Mr. Butler—I would like to state here that the Times correspondent had ossied on me in New York, and I refused to give him a copy of the letter. This is what I believe is called newspaper enterprise, but it would be called theli in any other isnignage on earth.

it in any other language on earth. MRS. JUNES AND THE SHEEMAN LETTER.
After a recess Roger C. Giasscock was called and

MRS. JENES AND THE SHERMAN LETTER.

After a recess Roger C. Giasacock was called and examined.

By the chairman—Where do you reside? A. At No. 520 Ninth street, Washington.

Q. State it you know Mrs. Jooks? A. I made Mrs. Jenks' acquainmance in December, 1875; she had rooms in a house in which i was, and took her meals at my piace on Ninth street.

Q. Did you have any conversation with her in regard to the so-called Shorman letter? A. Yes, sir, I did; one day last winter she came in to dinner and I took a seat by her at the table and she remerked that she was mad; I asked her what was the matter, and she said the had had a conversation with Secretary Sherman and that he had insuited her, and that if he did not look out she would make it het for him yet; a few days siter she intimated that she had in or could get or knew of a document or letter that was in New Orienna, and on questioning her she said she referred to the letter from Secretary Sherman to Mr. Weber, the man who was killed; we had many conversations about that matter, and findly she came in one day and as d she was going home, that the letter was in New Orienna and that she would have to go bome and get it, but that she would have to go bome and get it, but that she would be been again in a few days; she wrote me a letter after getting there, but it contained her ference to the Sherman lotter; I did not see her again until a lew days ago.

TESTINOSY OF WILLIAM E. CHAMBLER.

William E. Chandler was then called and examined, he follow:—

By Mr. Springer.—State whether you visited the State of Florida soon after the late Presidential election? A. I. I. I. Q. Did you meet deverner Neyes there? A. I did. Q. Did you converse with him regarding the electoral vote of that State? A. Yas, sir. Q. State what those conversations were? A. They were so many and so varied, extending over a period of two or three weeks, that it would be impossible for me to repeat them.

Q. Mr. S. H. McLin has stated in testimony taken belove the sub-committee that it was represented to him that dovernor Noyes was the particular friend of President Hayes, and he represented that anything he said the President would be responsible for, and that he had an assurance to the effect from you in one instance. Do you remember making any soon statement to him? A. I do not.

Q. Do you remember talling him that if the State went for Hayes the members of the Lieturning Board would be well taken care of, or words to that effect? A. I do not; I do not remember any conversation resembing that at all.

sembling that at all.
Q. Do you know of any such statements being made by General Lew Wallace or Governor Noyes? A. No.

Q Did they authorize you to make any such state ments to McLin? A. No, sir; never to my receiled

Ments to Meliar

Q. Did you have any conversation with Moyes on that subject? A. Not that I recollect.

Q. Do you know why Governor Noves went to Fieriua? A. Yes, sir; because the count of the Presidential vote was about to be made.

Q. Do you know at whose instance he went? A. I de not; it is my impression that I requested other republicans to be sent there, but I did not ask spe-

de not; it is my impression that I requested other republicans to be sent there, but I did not ask specially for him.

By Mr. Hunson—When Governor Noyes arrived in Florida did he not tell the members of the Returning Beard the count of the Presidential election depended on Florida? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Was it not understood in Florida when Governor Noyes came here that he was the special representative of Governor Hayes? A. Not in that form, but it was understood by me that he came there as an intimate friend of Governor Hayes; he did not tell me that he came there as an intimate friend of Governor Hayes; and I never heard it so sinced as coming from him.

Q. Are you aware of any promises, general or specific, that were made to any members of the Returning Board, before or affect the counting, that in case the State went for Hayes they should be taken care of? A. I have no recollection of such promises?

Q. Did not you make such promises? A. Not to my recollection.

Q. Did not you make such promises? A. Not to my recollection.

Q. Did you give any assurances to that effect? A. Not that I remember.

Q. Then you had no conversation with the members of the Board in regard to their getting positions in sase Hayes was inaugurated? A. I am unable to remember that I gave any assurances to any thember of the Returning Board.

Q. Are you able to say whether you did or not positively? A. I do not recoilect that I did, and I believe I did not; that is as well as I can answer the question.

estion.

By Mr. Springer-Mr. McLin naving stated so posityely in his testimony the understanding he had with pourself and other gentlemen, can you now state that no such conversation or understanding was had at any time? A. I don't remember any such conversation, and I am confident that no such conversation, and I am confident that no such conversation took place as he states it; I am confident that I never said to anybody in.

The democratic plan is to prove that the

Florida that I was authorized to make assurances of that kind to them; I might have stated to McLin Governor Noyes' relations to Governor Hayes, but that I stated them in connection with an assurance of any kind to McLin I do not believe.

Q. You simply put your recollection against his positive statement? A. That's all; I will add that I don't think Mr. McLin would have made a statement that he add not believe.

Q. You simply put your recollection against his positive statement? A. That's alt; I will add that I don't think Mr. McLin would have made a statement that he did not believe.

Governor Noyes performed, and stated that he was assigned to legal work connected with Alachus and Dade counties in preparing for the judicial calvasa, to be made by the Judiciary Board. Pleadings were prepared and arguments in writing submitted to the Board. The work was quite laborious.

Q. Except in this connection did Governor Noyes do anything cise with reference to the canvass? A. I cannot specify any particular acts. I know of nothing that he did besides preparing the cases of these two counties that were assigned to him.

Q. Was there any conversation or consultation between you and Governor Noyes minmating that any influence whatever should be exercised ever any of these canvassers except legal considerations to effect their judgment in the canvass? A. To the best of my recollection there was not.

The witness having testified that \$5,000 had been deposited to his credit for use in Florida Mr. Hiscock askee concerning the disposition of it, but Mr. Hunton suggested that it would open up a wider range of inquiry that was domed judicious at present, and he would suggest that it be left until another stace of the investigation, as the object of examining witness now was to accommodate Governor Noyes, who wished to leave for Europe, and the witness would be questioned only on matters relating to Governor Noyes participation in the proceedings.

The Nitness—I desire to say that whenever the committee would like to know what was done with that money? I shall be happy to tell them.

Q. Was there any dissatisfaction feit with Governor Noyes by Florida gentlemen because he du not go further in his recommendations of them to office than he did? But they not complain to you that he had taken his office and gone away and deverted them Y. A. I think I have said that to them: I think I have complained to them that I thought Governor Noyes sho

Noyos' recommendation, naming the offices they accepted, and, it you choose, you can make a few remarks, showing why they did not receive offices, if such was the case. (L'aughter.)

By Mr. Hunton-Bid Governor Noyes recommend Mr. McLan for office? A. I don't know that he did, but I have no doubt he did.

Q. Did he recommend Dr. Cowgill for office? A. I have no doubt he did.

TESTIMONY OF L. G. DENNIS.

L. G. Dennis, sworn and examined by Mr. Springer:—

I. G. Dennis, sworn and examined by Mr. Springer:—
Q. Where did you reside in 1876? A. In Gainesville, Alachua county, Fle.; I have resided in Florida
since 1856, and have been a member of the State
Senate from 1870 up to the present time; I was at one
time Collector of Taxes for the State in that county,
and also Superintenuent of Schools and a member of
the Board of County Commissionere.
Q. What position did you have in the republican
party during the election? A. I was a member of the
State Executive Committee and also chairmen of the
County Committee.
Q. Weer you at Tallahassee soon after the Presidential election? A. Yes, sir, within a week.
Q. Did you meet Governor Noyes there at that
time? A. I did; soon after the County Board of Canvassers of Alsohus county had completed their returns I went to Tallahassee, and I was back and forth
several times, and during those times I met Governor
Noyes there.

Noyes there.
Q. Did Governor Noyes act as counsel for the republicans of Alachua county befor: the Board? A.
That county was first ussigned to General Barlow, of
New York; but Governor Noyes was substituted in

publicans of Alachua county befor: the Beard? A. That county was first assigned to General Barlow, of New York; but Gevernor Noyes was aubstituted in his place aireward.

Q. Was there more than one precinct in dispute in Alachua county? A. Yes, sir; there were two.

Q. What was the contest about, concerning Archer precinct, box No. 2, before the Returning Board? A. It was a matter of 219 votes.

Q. Did you explain to Governor Noyes what you regarded as the lacts in reference to that precinct? A. I labored there with Governor Noyes to establish the vote as shown by the county returns; he never asked me is make any statement or affidavit about it, but he seemed anxious that I should be put on the stand to testify; he expressed that deare several times, and finally indicated that he was going to put me on the stand, and then I advised him not to do so; I suggested to him that I should be a detriment to his case if he did and that he had better not do it, and I never did testify; I may have said to him that unless he was reasy to abandou his case he had better not call me as a witness; i gave him to understand that I did not want to be called to make any statement or any statement or any statement of the republican cause and of his special desire to take care of the Southern republican; he never showed me any writing from Governor Hayes, and did not speak about his being invited by Gevernor Hayes, and did not speak about his being invited by Gevernor Hayes, and did not speak about his being invited by Gevernor Hayes, and did not speak about his being invited by Gevernor Hayes, and did not speak about his being invited by Gevernor Hayes, and did not speak about his being invited by Gevernor Hayes, and did not speak about his being invited by Gevernor Hayes, and did not speak about his being invited by Gevernor Hayes, and did not speak about his being invited by Gevernor Hayes, and did not speak about his being invited by Gevernor Hayes, and did not speak about his being invited by Gevernor Hayes, and the people here

iore the Board, and the republicans had a sort of indignation meeting over it and I went to Governor Noyes as their representative to protest against Barlow presenting the case to the Board; at that interview I think he gave me the gravest assurances that Iresident Hayes was a vory stanch republican, and that he had voluntarily pledged himself to protest Southern republicant, and he called my attention to something that had been published to that effect, some speech he had made or letter he had written; at any rate he satisfied me that we were at lastic and he had assigned General Barlow to that duty by mere scoldent, and he told too he would bring about a change, and as a result Goneral Barlow did not present the case to the Board.

Q. Did General Noyesont be bookey assurances that the Presidential electors? A fies gave me thin assurance, that he would work as hard to well as assurance, that he would work as hard to will assurance, that he would work as hard to surance, that he would work as hard to any the first instance? A. I district take the returns in the first instance? A. I district take the returns with me, but I went on the same frain with them to watch the mail agent and see that they got through all right and resched their destination.

Q. Was Goneral Noyes or Mr. Chandler at Tallahassee when you arrived there? A. I don't know they got through all right and resched their destination.

Q. Was Goneral Noyes or Mr. Chandler at Tallahassee when you arrived there? A. I cannot say; I think I saw them before I went back; before I returned we had a lull knowledge of the result of the election elsewhere and knew that the result in Florida was likely to settle the matter.

The returns, I hinks, had been attacked, and I went back to get evidence to sustain them, and I bolive the first time I met Governor Noyes was when I returned with the testimony from Alachan country; we had a protect the matter.

The returns, I hinks, had been attacked, and I first with a first was a first was likely to settle the matter.

THE LOUISIANA SUB-COMMITTEE-PROGRAMME OF THE RESPECTIVE PARTISANS-PRISENT

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEHALD.]

New Orleans, La., June 27, 1878.
The sub-committee which will get here Saturday will go at once to work, and it is stated in certain cirments will be made. Major Burke stated to-day that he had never said anything yet, as he was not a a right to do so, but that he was prepared to make a full statement before the committee, which would

to the people.

REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

The republicans hope to establish that there always has been and will be buildeding in the parish. The republicans will prove the causes of the dissolution of the Packard government and the part played by the visiting statesmen and endeavor to establish that Packard was as much elected as Hayes was. They hope to shence all enemies in their own party by patronage, but there are one or two witnesses they cannot reach.

patronage, but there are one or two witnesses they cannot reach.

It was stated to your correspondent to day by a gentleman pretty well informed that it was his belief the lamous "Sherman letter" was written at the suggestion of willy William Kellogg, who took it to Sherman and told him of it, saying that it had been written to silence Anderson, and, as a necessity, as the letter was not in Sherman's well known hand he had no objection but let it stand. This may come out at the investigation, and is given for what it is worth.

PROSPERITY OF THE STATE.

As an instance of the present prosperity of the State it is shown that more taxes have been collected by \$400,000 worth them any year stace the war, and that the interest on the State doth has been poil without borrowing a cent from the discal agent, and that at the end of the year a fair portion of the \$1,000,000 back taxes can be set aside for redemption of the bonds.

MINISTER STOUGHTON NOT COMING TO WASH

INGTON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1878. As there does not appear to be any necessity for ness before the Investigation Committee he has been telegraphed by the State Department to return from London to his post at St. Petersburg.

THE NATIONAL PARTY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE-ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND OTHER BUSI-

their first meeting last night at Science Hill, No. 141 East Eighth street. About two hundred representawere present and though there was a good deal of moniously conducted. The representatives seemed Committee is formed by one member selected from each Walter H. Shupe was called on to preside over the temporary organization and Mr. Eugene Beene seted the reading of the roll cail, but after a little while some of the representatives became impitiest, as the heat of the bail was well nigh insufferable, and a me tion was made to suspend the reading of the roll

Third District—Approved; John E. Hayes, chair-

man.

Eighth District-Approved; Frank Waters, chair-man.

Chairman.
Touth District-Approved; Henry A. Weeks, chairan. Eleventh District—Referred.

Piessonton, chairman.
Fourteenth District.—Approved; W. A. A. Carrey, chairman.
Fitteenth District—Approved; John J. Garbis, chairman.
Sixteenth District—Report not completed.
Seventeenth District—Approved; Themas W. Pitman, chairman.
Eighteenth District—Passed.
Ninetceuth District—Approved; P. McCauley,

Twentieth District—Approved; Thomas D. Codito, hairman.
Twenty-first District-Approved; Captain G. Van loesen, chairman, Twenty-third and Twenty-lourth districts—Further

reports to be sent in.

There was considerable discussion and some confusion about the admission of the Fourteenth district, but the motion to admit was carried flushy by a

but the motion to admit was carried finally by a beavy majority.

THE OFFICERS.

On the motion of Mr. Theodore Alien the committee went into the election of permanent officers. For this purpose the chairmen of all the uncontested districts were appointed a committee on election of officers. After a short absence this committee reported the following officers:—Waiter H. Shupe, chairman; Frank Waters, James E. Kerrigan, Peter Horsennack, vice presidents; W. A. A. Garay, Thomas Smith, John Creighton and Henry Nichola, secretaries. The report was adopted.

Mr. Shupe then announced that Mr. Poter Cooper had placed in his hands some money to be used in organization. The announcement was enthusiastically received.

gamistion. The announcement was enthusiastically received.

Before the adjournment of the meeting one of the members named Maguire asked for information in reference to a report which had been put into digulation that there was a accret society in competion with the national labor party.

The chariman denied that the party had any affiliation with any secret society—Masonic, Knights of Labor or any other. It was, he said, open as daylight, The announcement was received with applause and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair

THE GREENBACK LABOR PARTY.

The national greenback labor party of the Second Assembly district met last evening in a hotel in Pearl street, near Chatham, and listened to some fervent and the processes which ought to be adopted with a view to their am-lieration. About sixty persons were present. There were four speakers, all of whom urged that both the democratic and republican parties were unworthy of the support of lavoring men. Mr. Alexander Troup, or New Haven, presented this proposition with special emphasis. The workingmen, he said, should cut themselvas free from both political parties and work for themselves. He had no sympathy with workingmen who growled; their duty was to use their ballots in their own behalf. These politicians were all in this or that particular State they took it back again from the workingman in the sages when they got into power. Touching upon the Communism alleged against some of the working men, the only Communists, he said, that he knew were the auctioneers who ran out the red fig over the mortgages loreclosed by savings banks upon the men who lebored. Then, he said, that overy effort has been made by the parties in power to maintain a few bulgered millionnaires on the one hand and millions of mendocants on the other. All they wanted was coust rights; but whenever, with the view of obtaining these, organized labor was brought to confront organized capital these leliows were found harrying up to the Legislature to get a conspiracy law on the statute book. Democrats and republicans were both working under the hand of the moneyed power, but they proposed to make labor king. Why, he added, should the creature become greater than the creator? Then the ripeaker went on to say that men would not submit to starvation, and for himself, if he had the choice of having nothing to care or having a man put a ballet through him, he would take the chance of the builet. He was not, he object of the national greenback labor party was to change the laws so as to give work to every working man and a fair day's wage for his labor. They adve-

cated not men, but measures, and these principles they proposed to make the law of the land.

Mr. Thomas Masterson, of the Tweftth Assembly district, followed this speaker. He spoke much to the same effect, and fixed upon the city of Washington as the fone of origo matterum. In no other part of the country, he said, not even in the Black Hills nor on the wildest part of the troutier, was a vigilance committee so much needed.

Mr. John J. Junio, of Syracuse, and Dr. E. P. Miller alse spoke, the latter dealing at considerable length with various problems of the financial question, Aid the speakers abused the preas pretty roundry, alleging that it is bougatipp by the moneyed power, at the conclusion of Dr. Miller's address the meeting adjourned.

UP IN THE NINETIES

HOW THE CITY PERSPIRED YESTERDAY AT THE SUDDEN ADVENT OF THE SUMMER SOLSTICE-

HOT, VERY ROT. he early morning, just tinged a little with small. had come at last and that the day would be a nation to take everything just as it comes, the ever active population of New York indulged in bus little grumbling in the morning, perhaps also because very few had any idea that the mercury would rise into the politan cars, however, soon convinced passengers It was remarked at the same time that the atmos phere on the cars was rather more oppressive than on the surface roads. Whether this was due to the escap was a subject of frequent discussion among the elevated railroad passengers throughout the day. the passengers after they had climbed the steep wipe out of existence, only increased as the trains liarly hot for this season of the year, and all numan solutice. But few people have as yet left the city for of the effect of a hot day upon the crowded metropo

as they would have cold if the heavens had been showering rain instead of rays upon mether Earth. ON BROADWAY.

At one time in front of the Post Office, about high nood, at which hour both sides of Broadway are bereit of all shade, a regular procession of unbrieflas, which occasionally become entangled, was noticed by the writer. He himself, like Macaulay's New Acaiander, sat quite coolly—not exactly on the anchorage of the Brooklyn oridge, but in a place equally conspicuous—contemplating not what may happen two hundred years nence, but how much better New York's streets would furnish roluge to the nervous, active citizens on such hot days if only shade frees like those of the Champs Enysées or Unter don Linden were ranged along the sidewalks. In their absence he noticed that many perspiring pedestriats, instead of seeking repose under the projecting branches of a full grown tree, acught roluge in salcous and barrooms. The strictest tectonier, if he had accompanied the writer in his tour or rather seat of observation, would have been delighted to see how whiskey was eachewed. The verient toper, who takes his whiskey straight every day before morning, uson and evening prayers, discarded the vile stuff yesterday, and cool drinks ageh as local lemenades, clarets, sherry cobulers and even the oid fashloned seda cocklatis were in constant demand, to the utter disgust of the ever last but make mixed

"nardware" and draw in the nickels without any effort.

ABOUT TOWN.

One peculiar feature of the first taste of summer yesterday was the fact that it was from four to six degrees warmer in Union square than in the vicinity of the HRALD office. This difference in the aimosphere was decidedly marked about noon, when the downtown thermometers marked eighty-six degrees in the shade, and those in Union square were up to and above inlety-three. A Long Branch hotel keeper whom the writer chancel to most astributed it to the closer preximity to the cosm of the downtown thermometers and the most astributed it to the closer preximity to the cosm of the downtown the writer chancel to most astributed it to the closer preximity to the cosm of the downtown the writer dancel to most astributed to the closer preximity to the cosm of the previous presents of the close of the close

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CRIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 25-1 A. M.

For Priday, throughout the Atlantic States, East lake region, slight changes in pressure and temperature, southeast to southwest winds, partty cloudy or clear weather and occasional local rains, followed by slightly cooler weather, will prevail.

For the West Gulf States, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missour; valleys and upper lake region, southerly winds, stationary or higher temperature, rising, lowed by falling barometer, partly cloudy weather and numerous local rains

The rivers will continue slowly failing.

XAVIER LITERARY SOCIETY.

BIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IN THE HALL OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE. The Literary Society of St. Francis Xavier's Chi

sixteenth street, gave last night, in the presence of large audience, its eighth annual exhibition. The large hall of St. Francis Xavier's College, in which the exhibition took place, was decorated with the American and Papai flags. Dr. William Berge, assisted by his son, presided at the piano. The opening address, "Cui Bone?" was the piane. The opening address, "Cui Bone?" was delivered by Richard F. Hughes. The music of the "Weicoms" chorus (by the society) was composed by Dr. Berge, and the words were written by Edward J. Breston. John W Fennell recited "Fairbless Nellie Gray," and this was followed by Francis J. P. Tommins, who sang a solo, the words and music of which were composed by himself. In his speech on "Order" Cornelius J. Cunningham made a direct onsaught against the Communists and the so-called workingmen's party of this country. He tried to prove that social order could only be had under the protection of religion and the Church. The chorus, "Onward," by the society, was instead and the so-called workingmen's party of this country. The chorus, "Onward," by the society, was included to illustrate the steadlastness of the Christians to their religion during the time of the persecutions under the Emperor Maximitan. The fantaisie for two pianes, arranged from the music of "Puritani," was executed by Br. Berge and his son Emite A Melious, in his speech on "Woman," eulogized the Sisters of Charity. The laughable deings of the "Bryal Hotel Rusners," In which amusing fared five of the society took part, occasioned a good deal of merriment. John W. Cully recited Whittier's "Angelis of Bucas Vista," and the comice duet, "Master and Pupil," by Luke J. Linden and Joseph T. Connelly, was much inked, particularly by the lactes. Mr. Arthur O'Hara made a speech on "Prejudica," and the society sang "The American Plag." The concluding larce, called "The Onnibus," in which nine members of the society joined, clittled coosiderable applatuse. The society sang "Good Night," and Charles E. Murray delivered the closing address, taking for als subject the words "Ecce bonum."

WASHINGTON.

Latest Version of the Acklen-Rosser Scandal.

REACTION IN FAVOR OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

Meeting of the Money Conference Commission.

GERMANY WILL NOT TAKE PART.

Why the Report of the Naval Investigating Committee Was Not Made.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1878. THE ACKLEN-ROSSER SCANDAL -- WHAT IS SAID

BY THOSE WHO KNOW. Congressman Acklen, of Louisiana, is expected here in the morning, and, if report be true, be is going to demand prompt requittal at the hands persons here who have acrestaurant. In the absence of General Rosser, and with unbroken silence on the part of the lady supper party, there is no one here now to dispute the was guitty of an unwarranted intrusion in forcing an with Mr. Ackien was and is still his friend, and acwhen he took his departure for home upon the adhe had been her suiter ever since he first met her here in the winter, and that she had declined his offer again pressed his suit, and was paying his addresses turn were heard and misuaderstood by General Ros-

Mr. John Trainor, the private secretary of Con serves the credit of being the first man in Washing When the restaurant affair was first talked of hore delegation, and one of its members threatened to action in the shape of a resolution for his expulsion from Congress, so convinced was everybody that he

demand upon General Rosser to interfere in behalf of

upon a respectable woman.
"Why," said Mr. Trainor, "when I started out Mr. impression created against him by the slander of oser and Rosser's friends. But people are beginping to see the thing in a different light new."

"How do you account for the misrepresentation of the affair at Welcker's, whatever it was?" asked the

HERALD representative.

"Jealousy! Jesiousy of what ?" "Oh, jenlousy on the part of the society ladies of Washington of the two ladies, one of whom was Mr. Acklen's companion at the restaurant that night. The papers have been full of the beauty of these two ladies, newcomers from the North, and the resident beauties here couldn't stand it. Theu, whole 'secosh' element of society in Washington se was aworn in as a Congressman. You know he was only a boy when the war was going on, and he

Ex-Governor Habn, of Louisiana, makes the fellowing statement :-

I was at Wolcker's the other night with a party of friends, and, as we afterward found out, we were in the apartment occupied by General Rosser and his lady companion. Mr. Acklen and his lady occupied the apartment occupied by General Rosser and his lady companion. Mr. Acklen and his lady occupied the next compartment. You see, the rooms are in an extension of the main building, with a halfway running the whole length of the extension. Here the speaker drow a diagram of the scene. A door with a manned glass light in the upper half opens from the ballway into each room. The rooms are connected with each other by folding doors, which can be thrown open and the whole series of rooms converted into a long banqueting half. I felt into converted into a long banqueting half. I felt into converted into a long banqueting half. I felt into a long banqueting half. I felt into converted into a long banqueting half. I felt into a scandal. He said that there was no such trouble as had been reported in the papers. Mr. Acklen and his lady occupied the apartment next between its and the office of the main building, where Mms. Welcker presses with so much dignity and grace. Mr. Acklen was a frequent visitor and a perfect gentleman, but Mr. Rosser was under the influence of liquor and was quite noisy. He was quite anxious to know who occupied the intermediate cabinet. He frequently got out of his seas and went around to the side door, the folding doors between the two rooms were closed with a boit and been reported. The gentlemen had something to say to each other, but that was all.

All of which complicates the mystery and puzzles

All of which complicates the mystery and puzzles the people here more than over.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONEY CONFERENCY. The American delegation to the International Monetary Congress will meet to-morrow at the State Department, at the request of Secretary Evarts, to the 25th of July. Mesars, Groesbeck and Walker are in Washington, and the third Commissioner, ex-Governor l'enton, is expected to-morrow moraing. The heard from, but it is understood that he will accept. It was the desire of President Haves to appoint Mr. Horton as one of the Commissioners, but having se-

the democratic party he did not feel at liberty to appoint a second Commissioner from Ohio. It will be remembered that the name of Mr. Horton was inscried to the bill making the appropriation to regretted by the President, for, in the event that Mr. Horton does not accept, it will leave that position va-

cant, the appropriation definitely stating who the appointee must be. On Tuesday the State Department received a telegram from Minister Bayard Taylor, at Berlin, an-nouncing that the German government declined to the meantime another effort will be

the Congress and it was understood that this refusal was final, Great Britain will be represented when the Congress convenes, made to induce the German government to reconsider its refusal to appoint a Commissioner. The object sought in to have the fullest representation of the Suropean nations, and as every nation except tiermany has accepted it is hoped that a delegate from that country may be finally securred. The instruc tions for our Commissioners have not yet been pre-pared, but it is stated that they will be carefully drawn results in fixing a standard of relative value for gold and silver in coin. The importance of

interests of British subjects in that city, it was

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1878 THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION-REPORT OF MR. WHITTHORNE'S COMMITTEE PREVENTED BY

Congressman Whitthorne's paper in regard to the Secretary Robeson matter was not reported from the mittee at a meeting from which the republican members purposely absented themselves. They further claim that the report was not regularly made to the House only because notice had been given by republican members that they would no reported as soon as the committee is called at th

ADAMS ON THE MISTAKE OF THE ENHOLIS ING CLEEKS.

Mr. George M. Adams, Clerk of the House of Dorsey in response to what that gentleman had with the enrolment of the Sundry Civil Appropris tion bill, whereby the appropriation for the denies that there was anything criminal in the erro

with the two regular oproffing clerks, almos bers constantly interrupting their labors to inquire as complete their work and pressed on all sides to accomplish it by the time fixed for the final adjournment, that mistakes were made?" and, white not excusing any one, Mr. Adams remarks that, so long as work is crowded into the last hours of a session, when it should be done at least

are to be expected. THE TRIAL OF ELLISON FOR THE MURDER OF

twenty-four hours before adjournment, these error

In the trial of Colonel George C. Etlison, chief engineer of the House of Representatives, fo the killing of Small, the testimony was closed to-day. The prosecution opened to the jury with an argumen followed with a speech of three hours' duration by Stephen R. Mayham, of New York. Mayor Smith Ely, Covert Hart and Senator Jones, of Florida, were among those in attendance at the trial to-day. Tomorrow the case will be concluded, Colonel Care Young closing for the defendant and the District At for the people. This is the first capital offence in which the new law allowing aggued parties to testify in their defence has been availed of in this

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS TO BE PLACED AT MILITABY POSTS-BESIGNATION ACCEPTED. WASKINGTON, June 27, 1878.

nilitary posts the following changes will be made:military poets the following changes will be made;—
General Hancock, with beauquartors of the military
division of the Atlantic, will go to Governor's Island,
General Howard will establish his beadquarters at
Fort Vancouver.
General Terry will remove to Fort Saelling,
General Ord will take the arsecal at San Antonio.
General Augur will remove to Newport Barracks,
Kv.

General Augur will remove to Newport Barracts, Kv.

General Sheridae will remain at Chicago, as there are no available government buildings in that vicinity. General McDowell and General Pope being already at military posta—viz. at the Preside and Fort Loavenworth—will make no change. The division department and personal staff will accompany the commanding officers. The headquarters of the Department of Arizona remain at Prescot.

RESIGNATION.

The President bas accepted the resignation of General Legisland Seward at Turber, lend cavalry, to take effect June 25, 1878.

INSPECTION OF PORTIFICATIONS. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 27, 1878

General Q. A. Gilmore, Chief Engineer of the De partment of the East, arrived here from New York this morning, on a tour of inspection.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA MOVED TO PORT SNELLING. St. Patt., Minn., June 27, 1878.

Department of Dakots, here to-day for the removal the offices to Fort Spelling, in accordance with

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE

NEWSCHO, N. Y., June 27, 1878. The Board of Officers in the Pitz John Porter case after the opening argument yesterday by Auson Maitby, of coursel for Porter, had presented to thom and Mr. Choate, of counsel for Porter, the rules which should be laid down by the Board for its which should be laid down by the Board for its procedure. This morning it was announced that it devolved on the Recorder, in their judgment, to act as counsel for the government. Then Mr. Choate commenced reading the volume of printed evidence taken in the case before the General Court Martial of 1865, and the reading will occupy the entire day's session and will no doubt continue to the adjournment on Friday. Despatches have been sent to the War Department inquiring at to the power of the Board for subpmenaing witnesses their pay, &c., and a reply is expected at the session to-morrew.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1878. The Navy Department is advised of the strival of the United States ship Guard at Rio Janeiro May 35 from Porto Grande, Cape de Verde Jelands. Lieuten ant Commander F. M. Green reports that the yellow

lever epidemic at Rio has entirely subsided.

The Koterprise was at Para, Brazil, May 25. of the Boston Navy Yard to Commodore William P.

Spicer on the 25th inst.

Ensign J. F. Milligan is ordered to temporary duty on board the receiving ship St. Louis, at League Island. Surgeon Grove S. Beards is ordered to the Navy Yard at New York. Chief Engineer®. W. Dungan is detached from duty in charge of stores at League Island Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer Robert Potts is detached from duty as inspector of coal at Phillsdelphis and ordered to duty in charge of stores at League Island.

ADMISSION TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

ANAPOLIS, Md., June 27, 1878,
The following candidates have passed their examination for admission to the Naval Academy:—E. A. Auderson, North Carolina; & Ashly, Kentucky; J. J. Biandin, Alabama; H. H. Eames, Maine; R. M. Field, Virginis; L. L. Gwyn, Mississippi; H. A. Horst, Ala-bama; H. H. Keukle, Minnesota; H. B. Legare, South Carolina; O. Martin, Louisiana; L. Nixon, Virginia; S. S. Wood, New York, The examinations are not yet concluded.

LIFE SAVING SERVICE. The Secretary of the Tressury has detailed the folowing efficers of the Revenue Marine Service as inspector and assistant inspectors of life saving ana-

He saving service:— Captain James H. Merryman, inspector, headterms, and the desire of the President that the deliverations may thoroughly cover the subject which is to occupy the attention of the Congress. In lact, it is regarded by the administration as one of the most important events which has occurred in our history. The place of meeting may be changed, as there is some objection to Paris during the summer months. One of the Commissioners said to-night that he should strenguously oppose Paris, and thought that Geneva would be the proper place for the meeting.

MINISTER MAYNARD ON LEAVE.

The crisis in European affairs being, is the option of the State Department, at an end, the application of Minister Maynard, at Consantinopie, for leave of absence will be granted. He applied for leave list April, but in view of the request made by the British Minister that cer representative should take charge of the